THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868. | NUMBER 64

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
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Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	320
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

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Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

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All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less...	$2 50
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Citations for Letters of Guardianship	3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration	4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship	3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land	5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors	3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square	5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr.	1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days	3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time	1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P. M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P. M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A. M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A. M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; W. J. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point	3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; E. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2 00 P. M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A. M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P. M.
Arrive in Macon	2.10 A. M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P. M.
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A. M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A. M.
Close at	12½	o'clock, P. M.
Open at	2	o'clock, P. M.
Close at	6	o'clock, P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8	o'clock, A. M.
Close at	10	o'clock, A. M.

feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties. Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23-dtf.

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's. may28—d3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. jly16-d1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. apr16-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov12—d1y

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. S. SEYMOUR, late Emerson & Seymour, Macon, Ga., offers his Professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity. Office, for the present, over the old Bank, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. All work done by appointment. Terms possitively cash. Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1868—d1m.

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta..........Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N. B.—Notice Sign. R. D. BADGER.
feb28—d6m

CHOICE HOTEL,
Broad Street, ROME, GA.
REESE & BELL, Proprietors.
DR. J. T. REESE, Formerly of Selma, Ala.
B. W. BELL, Formerly of Montgomery, Ala.

This House has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and the Proprietors are determined to make it second to no hotel in the country. Omnibus free. Stage calls every morning. Fare guaranteed. aug6d1m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45 A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M. 6 A. M.
Charleston	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6 45 A. M.
Macon	4.0 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin—semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 28 1868.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.—The State Democratic Executive Committee, at its meeting yesterday, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several Congressional Districts in this State be recommended to hold Conventions as early as practicable to nominate their candidates for Congress, and we suggest that the Conventions in each District be held on the 8th day of September.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Cleaveland, White county, Thursday, September 10.

Fairmount, Gordon county, Thursday, September 17.

LaFayette, Walker county, Thursday, September 24.

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

Dalton, Whitfield county, October 20.

REAPPEARANCE OF MR. FARROW.—This disappointed individual, whilom Grand Secretary of the Loyal League organization of Georgia, publishes a piece in this morning's *Era*. In his piece he makes an unnecessary dash at THE CONSTITUTION. His *italics*, we take it for granted, are intended for the Browns, Bryants, Blounts, Bradleys, Adkinses, Higbees, etc., etc., of his own household, as they are the only class who talk about *bringing on the fight*. We and our friends only propose to act on the defensive, and dispose of the leaders of the infernal plot first.

According to the gentleman's statement, his advice to the Caucus was eminently proper and patriotic; but his denunciation of our Reporter's statement is wholly gratuitous. Our Reporter did not say, nor intend to say, that he proposed to "burst up" the Legislature in a riotous or revolutionary manner. The report shows that Mr. F. was moderate and conciliatory, and states nothing more than what he, himself, states in his piece—to-wit, that he "advised the Senate to adjourn"—the words "and burst up the concern" were purely reportorial license, and show simply the fact that Mr. F.'s purpose was to induce the Legislature to break up, burst up, quit, go home; and to use his own language, if the Senate could not get the House "*to agree to adjourn, to* COMPEL *an adjournment by refusing to act on matter sent in by the House.*" (We italicise, and would like to know if "COMPELLING an adjournment" is not one way of "bursting up the concern.")

We hope the *Era* will publish the article so that Mr. F. may have an opportunity of reading it, as we are confident his ire was influenced by some rascally misrepresentation of the language used. No one knows better than himself, that had he advised resistance or revolutionary action on the part of his conclave, this paper would have employed no ambiguous or uncertain terms in characterizing his conduct.

The gentleman's piece is worthy of only one more remark—he *has* been very quiet of late, and his absence from the Halls of the Legislature and the Republican caucuses probably accounts for his ignorance of the fact that Adkins, Campbell, Higbee, and Conley have lost their grip in the Senate, and no longer control its action. The Democrats and honest Republicans of the two Houses will probably take the matter of adjournment in hand as soon as a few impeachments and depositions are attended to.

HIGHLY ENCOURAGING FROM THE NORTH. A gentleman who travelled recently from New York to his home at Woodborne, Knox county, East Tennessee, writes to a friend in this city under date August 26th, from which we are permitted to make the following cheering extract in regard to the Presidential prospect at the North: "I naturally suppose you are anxious to know how things look North, politically. Grant appears to have no chance. On all my journey to this place I met with but one Radical on the cars. The workingmen I saw have undergone a change. They claim that the attempt to force negro equality has ruined the country, destroyed trade, and for them, the Radicals had run up an enormous debt, so that, taking all together, they were not able to pay their taxes, and that hundreds are already sued for them. *Few will vote the wild ticket.* They are tired of it. They want the old Constitution and the old Union. In the city of New York, the political excitement is high, but Seymour and Blair will lead at long odds."

FIGHTING.—The men of both parties who want to get up a fight in the country, will be the first to run when it comes off. The peace men who advise and insist on prudence will stand by law and save the country in the hour of real peril. The bully boys won't do to tie to in the moment of danger.—*New Era.*

That's a fact,—Adkins and Blount both made tracks in the opposite direction from the "fight" between the negroes and the Police the other night; and it is a notable fact that not a single white Rad was to be found on the streets five minutes after the firing commenced. They inflame the passions of the poor negro, and incite him to riot, but desert him in the hour of danger.

CORRECTION OF AN ERROR.—In justice to Mr. Gregg, Agent Associated Press at this point, we publish his correction of an error in the previously published statement by the Northern press, as to the number of white men in the Grant procession at this place:

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 24.—In the Grant and Colfax demonstration in this city, on the 18th inst., there were but three white men in the procession and not three hundred as published in the papers North of Washington.

A LETTER FROM F. P. BLAIR.

A Radical Lie Nailed to the Wall.

Col. R. A. Alston recently wrote to Gen. Blair, enclosing a copy of the "Atlanta *New Era*," and referred the General to the lines at the head of that paper, in which he quotes General Grant as saying "Let us have peace," and General Blair as saying "Let us have war." He received the following letter in reply, which will show to the people how unblushingly the Radical press persist in falsehood, to accomplish its wicked purpose of destroying this Government:

FORT SAUNDERS, WYOMING TERRITORY, August 18, 1868.

Col. R. A. Alston, Atlanta, Ga.—DEAR SIR: Your note in regard to the misrepresentations of the carpet-bag editor at Atlanta received. This is the business for which he is paid and by which he makes his living. I would not advise you or any other gentleman to notice him in any manner, except to correct, through the press, any falsehood which you may consider injurious to our cause.

I have never made any such statement as he attributes to me. On the contrary *I am for that po'icy which alone can give peace to the country*; and although Gen. Grant says "let us have peace," he seeks to achieve it only by the military power and actual war on the principles of the Government. Yours truly,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

For The Constitution.]

The Usury Laws.

We hear it talked and read from newspapers that to repeal the Usury Laws is to benefit Banks, Bankers and Shylocks solely. It does seem to me that this is the result of ignorance.

Go to any Bank or Banker in the Southern States, or to any other country where money is scarce and try to borrow it at seven per cent. per annum. You will be refused. They will ask you from one to two per cent. a month. Go to your Street Loaners and County town moneyed men. They will ask you from two to ten per cent. a month. How is it then for their exclusive benefit, or for their benefit at all, that the Legislature is asked to repeal the present laws? These parties do get their per cent. regardless of every law against Usury. Repeal these laws, and timid men, who are now hoarding up their money will throw it on the market. Northern capital will seek investment here. Money will become plentiful and, as a natural consequence, interest will decrease.

In the olden time, seven per cent. protected the poor man. To-day, the Homestead Law protects them *so much* that nobody will loan them a dollar. What does a man, who cannot borrow money, care for the rate of interest?

Why not try the experiment? Let the Usury Laws be repealed. If the thing does not work satisfactorily, let it not be laid at the door of the Banks and Bankers. They are not loaning money at seven per cent. Perhaps some of the Legislators have had reason to know that fact.

FREE TRADE.

Correction.

CONYERS, GA., Aug. 27, 1868.

Messrs. Carey W. Styles & Co.—GENTS: Your published account of the Democratic meeting held at this place on Saturday last is correct, save in two particulars: First, it was Mr. John A. Bruce who openly recanted and spoke for Seymour and Blair with fervor and eloquence. His loss to the Radical cause in this section is to the Radicals quite a calamity. Second, Your information as to the numbers is far below the figures—there were certainly not less than 1,500 to 2,000 people at the meeting. The demonstration at night was a glorious success. Everything passed off orderly and with good feeling.

Respectfully, D. T. WHITE,
For Executive Committee.

For The Constitution.]

MARIETTA, GA. Aug. 27th, 1868.

Mr. Editor: It is with regret that a Georgian reads the recent debate in the Georgia Legislature, relative to the law passed by the Lower House, exempting foreign capital invested in the manufacture of cotton, wool, or other fibrous material, from tax. Free trade, unfettered by legislation in favor of one branch of industry to the detriment of another, is the *necessity* of the South. Why should we now, of all times, seek to build up the fortunes of individuals, that the State may reap the benefit, when the logic of the past proves to us that just such tariff formed the incubus that weighed down our country. In times like the present, unsettled and confused, it is natural that even the wisest should be doubtful as to the best means to convert anarchy into law, order and material progress. The wildest theories, based on fabrics reared by a diseased vision, are seized and hurriedly urged. The voices of the Present say "come;" but the voices of the Past say "wait."

Let us not adopt the Radical axiom that the "end justifies the means;" we need no Radical *abstract* theories. Let reason, guided by *experience*, be the guide.

There is no law more emphatically laid down by the great political economists, from Quesnay, Locke, Adam Smith, Say, down to Wayland, than that agriculture is the ground basis. Peculiarly does it need encouragement now; throughout the South are vast uncultivated districts, upon each acre of which a high tax has to be paid—for what? the support of foreign capitalists. Was ever suicide so suicidal? But let trade seek its natural channels; interest will do the rest. Reason from cause and effect. Are we in the condition of England when she passed the corn laws so wanted by the member? And are not all such questions to be considered? Says Wayland on this relief subject in 1848: "If we can raise cotton at ten cents a pound, and bring it into market as cheap as other nations, we can sell it as well. If by increase of the prices of living we cannot raise it for less than eleven cents a pound, they will understand *us*, and we shall be obliged to give up the cultivation of cotton, either partially or wholly.—Every one must see that the manufactures of England could be offered much lower, if by abolishing her duties on corn, her manufacturers could be supplied with the necessities of life at half the present cost." Arbitrary legislation is an injury to capitalist and loborer. Last year (1867), was not the average cost of production fourteen cents?

Respectfully, F. F.

Meeting of the 2nd Ward Democratic Club.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 27, 1868.

The 2nd Ward Democratic Club met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

On motion of R. P. Zimmerman, the President was requested to appoint a Committee of three, whose names were to be presented to the presiding officer of the meeting of the Democracy of Fulton county to be held in Davis' Hall, in the city of Atlanta, on the 29th inst., as part of the Executive Committee of said county, in case that meeting determined to change the present Executive Committee of the county.

The President appointed R. P. Zimmerman, Jno. T. Glenn and A. A. Echols.

On motion of Jno. T. Glenn, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club are hereby tendered to Dr. James F. Alexander and the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Fulton county, of which he is Chairman, for their great services rendered to said party, since the appointment and organization of said Committee.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of this Club forward a copy of the above resolution to Dr. Alexander.

On motion of R. P. Zimmerman the two Democratic papers of Atlanta were requested to publish the proceedings of this Club.

A. W. Mitchell being called upon favored the Club with a handsome speech, in which he urged harmony of action, by which our success was assured.

On motion the Club adjourned.

L. C. WELLS, Pres., *pro. tem.*
J. H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Aug. 27, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, the President in the Chair. Prayer by Senator Smith of the 7th.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leaves of absence was granted to Senators Campbell, Adkins, Dickey, Fain, McCutchens and Bruton.

Mr. LESTER moved to suspend the rules to take up a resolution authorizing the Governor to receive the surrender of the Charter of the Bank of Savannah. The rules were suspended and the resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WELCH, a resolution to supply "Hines' Legal Forms" to sundry officers.

Mr. BURNS moved to refer to a special committee, which was carried. Messrs. Welch, Wooten and Burns were appointed.

A message was received from the Governor requesting that it be considered in Executive session.

On motion of Mr. SPEER, the Senate went into secret session.

The following nominations were made and confirmed by the Senate, by the following vote: N. B. Knight, Judge Superior Court Blue Ridge Circuit, 33 to 3; H. P. Farrow to be Attorney General.

The following were rejected: A. W. Stone Judge of the Eastern Circuit, by a vote of 18 to 13.

Mr. McWHORTER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, intelligence of the death of the Hon J. B. Moon, Representative from the county of Madison, has been communicated to the Senate; and

Whereas, it becomes us as individuals, and as members of this branch of the General Assembly, to bow submissively to the will of that Providence which has deprived us of his society and assistance; which has deprived his constituents of a worthy representative, and which has removed from the bosom of his family a beloved husband and father.

Be it it therefore Resolved, That the Senate, as a body, deplore the death of the Hon. J. B. Moon, Representative from the county of Madison, and cheerfully record our appreciation of his modest worth, his high integrity and sterling virtues as a man and a citizen.

Resolved, That we tender the stricken widow and the bereaved children of the deceased our sincerest condolence.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution.

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, in honor of the memory of the deceased.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, August 28, 1868.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Speaker, Hon. Mr. McWHORTER.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Colud.

The Journal was read and approved.

Mr. CLOUD presented a memorial from the ladies of the Jonesboro Memorial Association, petitioning the General Assembly for aid in disintering the Confederate dead who fell around Jonesboro, and placing them in a more favorable spot. The petition was referred to a special committee

The rules were suspended and the following resolution taken up and adopted:

Mr. CARPENTER, a resolution to pay clerks of committees such amounts as may be recommended by the Chairman of the committee, subject to the approval of the Finance committee.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the minority report of the committee on Privileges and Elections.

M BRYANT gained the floor, when

Mr. SHUMATE raised the point of order tht the Speaker yesterday had ruled that in the discussion of the question before the House, each member arraigned was entitled to be heard and then retire.

Mr. SPEAKER stated that the gentleman from Whitfield was correct, and he would adhere to it; but several of the colored members having requested him to allow them to be represented by white members, and that if the gentleman from Richmond was representing any of those colored members, he would be permitted to proceed

Mr. BRYANT remarked, that he represented Colby, from the county of Greene, and proceeded:

Mr. Speaker: That man who has not seen the finger of an overruling Providence in affairs for the last seven or eight years is an infidel. This was an age of progression. The Declaration of Independence declares that all men are free and equal. The black man was equal to the white—*all* men were equal. Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Patrick Henry, and others, were shining lights on this subject. These were their sentiments. Shall we gainsay such authority?

The gentlemen from Floyd, in his speech yesterday, reminded him of a certain class of news boys in New York. There was a class there that wore tattered garments and long shirt collars. The body looked young, but the face, *chucked* way down in the collar, wore a look of age. The gentleman from Floyd was young looking, but he assumed an old face. He went way back to old fogyism to prove that the white race was superior to the colored. [Can't see the *pint*.] I tell you, Mr. Speaker, things have changed—materially changed. Slavery has been abolished. All persons were equal, socially, politically and otherwise. The Bible sustains the proposition. [Mr. B has a *political* bible, we presume.] If you turn out these colored members, you have the same right to turn out carpet-baggers. [Agreed.] None of us are safe. The exclusion of these colored men is revolutionary, and is calculated to precipitate a revolution in the Government. The gentleman goes on to say that the laws of Georgia prohibited the intermarriage of white and colored persons; there was such a law on the Statute books; but, judging from the color of the offspring in the South, the law was not much respected. He quoted from Ben. Hill's speech, delivered last fall at Davis' Hall, in reference to carpet-baggers and negroes ruling the country, to the exclusion of the intelligent whites of the South. The time will come when all the *good* men and *good* women of this State will scorn such sentiments. "I say the Constitution of Georgia *does* give the colored man a right to hold office, and the Republican party of Georgia will sustain that right." He believed Governor Brown committed a political error when he said that negroes were not entitled to hold office. [Great (?) men will differ.]

The gentleman (Mr. Scott) insinuated yesterday that General Pope was not a brave man. I would ask him if he was in the front ranks to see whether or not General Pope was brave? Was he in the bullet or bomb-proof department?

[Mr. TUMLIN, in behalf of the gentleman from Floyd, said that he would state that he (Mr. Scott) was in the front ranks, and that he was not afraid to confront any man who attempted to substantiate that he is not a gentleman.]

He also spoke of an insurrection among the colored people. There was an infamous sheet published in this city—and I say *infamous*, for every *true* citizen in the State will so pronounce it—which was attempting to incite insurrection in this State. Let it come; we do not want it; but let the people pause before taking the leap; we are nearing the terrible abyss. Those persons who are inciting the negroes to insurrection mistake their bravery; they are the brave men of the country, who stand firm and fight in the front ranks. [And the colored troops fit nobly.]

This incorrigible haranguer closed in a mess of *stuff*, lashing those of his party who did not believe as he did.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, obtained the floor, when

The SPEAKER stated that the colored members had now the privilege of a hearing, and he would rule that they be allowed a voice in the matter.

Mr. PRICE rose to a privileged question. He wished to present a preamble and resolutions tributary to the memory of a deceased fellow member. He referred to the deceased in a very feeling and touching little speech. The following are the preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Intelligence of the death of the Hon. J. B. Moon, representative from the county of Madison, has been communicated to this House;

And Whereas, It becomes us as individuals and members of this General Assembly, of which the deceased was but lately a fellow-member, to bow submissively to the will of that Providence which has so inscrutably deprived us of his society and assistance, which has deprived his constituents of a worthy representative on this floor, and which He removed from the bosom of his family a beloved husband and father: be it therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that as a body, we deplore the death of the Hon. J. B. Moon, Representative from the county of Madison, and cheerfully record our appreciation of his modest worth, his high integrity and sterling virtues as a man, a citizen and representative.

Resolved, That we tender to the stricken widow and the bereaved children of the deceased, our sincerest condolence.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do now adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock in honor of the memory of the deceased.

On motion the House adjourned, Mr. Harper having the floor.

A Democratic Mass-Meeting of Twenty-five Thousand Persons at Portland, Me.

Special to the New York World.]

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 23.—At the conclusion of the meeting last night, the immense assemblage proceeded to the Falmouth Hotel, where Mr. Pendleton was stopping, and after music by the band, called for him with great cheering. He appeared and spoke briefly in acknowledgment. Speeches were also made by L. D. M. Sweat, A O. Brewster, John M. Holmes, John K. Tarbox, and others, and the crowd did not disperse until 12 o'clock. The number present at the meeting last night is estimated at twenty to twenty-five thousand.

PORTLAND, MAINE, Aug. 23.—There was a grand Democratic demonstration here last evening on the occasion of the arrival of Hon. G. H Pendleton. There was an immense procession with banners, torches and transparencies, and six bands of music. Delegations from neighboring towns and cities participated. The City Hall was packed, and an immense crowd filled the street in front of the building. A national salute was fired. Mr. Pendleton spoke in the hall and also addressed the multitude outside. Messrs. Brewster and Holmes, of Boston, and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed. After the meeting, Mr. Pendleton was serenaded at the Falmouth Hotel. He leaves here on Monday, and will speak in Hartford on Tuesday evening. He then goes West.

KING'S COUNTY POLITICS.

The City of Churches is thoroughly aroused for Seymour and Blair. The feeling in this respect is very strong and is growing stronger for the Democratic candidates daily. Nobody anticipated such enthusiasm when the nominations of the National Convention were announced from Tammany Hall. Persons who were then shouting loudly for the nomination of other candidates, have since turned around and are now equally enthusiastic for the success of Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair. This Democratic feeling seems to be growing stronger as the election approaches. Nor is this feeling among the people of Brooklyn confined to the Democracy alone. All are imbued with it. Conservative citizens, who care nothing for either political party, declare that they vote now for Horatio Seymour for President, not because he is Horatio Seymour, but because, as they argue, he is the very best man for the people. The times are dull in Brooklyn. Many of the best citizens are in the country, and shopkeepers are doing little or nothing. They blame the Republican party for this stagnation, and very properly, too, and declare that at present rates they can not make enough to pay rent and taxes. The stores are deserted daily in the principal business streets, and men are beginning to see that before the times are better "we must have a change of measures, and a change of men." Four years more of Radical rule would ruin half the business of Brooklyn, and they know it. Debt and taxation, now so burdensome, would then become doubly so, and the rich and poor would suffer alike. Although there is no strike here, the working people are in a great measure unemployed, and those who are at work, receive such wages as, in times like these, are wholly inadequate to their support. Rents are high, provisions are high, and every dollar that men can make is needed for the bread of life for their children. Citizens are convinced that the times will be no better while the Radicals rule and the present extravagance in governmental affairs is contined. These are a few of the reasons why Seymour and Blair will poll a larger vote in Brooklyn than has ever been polled there before. There is a determination among the people of all classes, not alone among the politicians, but among the masses, to end forever the Radical rule of to-day, to restore the South to the Union with all the powers and privileges enjoyed by those States before the war, except so far as slavery is concerned, and to reduce taxation, as the first great reform needed by the people. Brooklyn is, therefore, good for at least twenty-five thousand majority for the State ticket, and it may be more, according to the efforts of the various political organizations.

The Radical papers spend a great deal of ink, and try to make a great deal of capital about what such Southern men as Hampton, Cobb, Toombs, &c., *said* down South. That is all "played out." What have you Radicals *done*, and what do you propose to keep on doing, is the question now before the people! As to what men *say*, whose hands are fettered and "life's light lied away," makes no difference. We are after what men *have done* who have been free to do what they would.—*Louisville Democrat.*

"THE OLDEST INHABITANT."—Professor Charles Whittlesey, in an interesting paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, relates that in opening the High Rock Spring at Saratoga, evidences were discovered of the presence of man there 4,840 years ago. The man who drank the High Rock Spring water at the early day in the settlement of this continent, is reported by Dr. Maguire to have "worn moccasins upon his feet."

A writer in Putnams's Magazine on "The Situation and the Candidates" says that "the Republican party has reason for confidence but not for assumption," and calls attention to the fact that in Lincoln's second election "a change of thirty-six thousand votes, rightly distributed, would have elected McClellan." We are inclined to think that even the "confidence" of Republicans must be shaken at the recent changed votes "rightly distributed." Here are the figures:

	Majorities.		Electoral Votes.
Connecticut	1,700	Dem.	6
Oregon	2,000	Dem.	3
Kentucky	90,000	Dem.	11
Nebraska	1,000	Dem.	3
Total	94,700	Dem.	23

Other and more important changes and distributions will be announced in November.—*World.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

No Goods to be Sold to Southern Merchants on a Credit.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The Brooklyn Eagle says a meeting of prominent New York firms resolved to sell no goods except for cash to the South, during the present season.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Flour very firm for low grades, others dull and heavy. Wheat ½ better. Corn 1a2 better. Mess Pork dull at 27 80. Lard quiet; steam 18¾a19. Cotton quiet and steady at 30¼. Turpentine 44¼. Rosin moderate and active; strained, common, 2 85. Freights dull. Stocks steady. Money easy. Gold 45. 62 coupons 13¾. North Carolina—old 73¾; new 71¾. Virginia coupons 61¾; new 63. Sterling 9.

LONDON, August 28—Noon.—Consols 94, Bonds 71¾. Frankfort Bonds 75.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Noon.—Cotton opens steady and with considerable activity—sales 15,000 bales, and during the week 100,000, whereof was exported 24,000, and on speculation 15,000. Stock 462,000, whereof 193,000 is American.

PARIS, August 28.—Bullion increased 600,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 28, P. M.—Stock afloat 709,000 bales; of which 3,000 were American; uplands, to arrive, 10⅜d. Yarns and fabrics firm, but quiet. Red western wheat 11s. Flour 28s. Corn 35a36s. Provisions dull.

THE CITY.

HIS HEAD'S LEVEL.—A gentleman of Augusta having moved to Atlanta, in order to engage in business, was asked what particularly induced him to settle here? Said he: During a stroll through the Gate City a short time ago, I happened accidentally to find myself in a position that commanded a very good view of the immediate neighborhood on all sides. I distinctly saw forty odd new buildings in process of erection within the small compass before me. Finding, upon investigation, that this active development was by no means confined to the precinct to which I have alluded, but that the same evidences of rapid growth existed everywhere, I concluded that Atlanta was the place for me. This gentleman is now building a splendid brick Livery Stable on Alabama street, between Broad and Forsyth. Indeed, it would be an arduous task to attempt a list of the great number of buildings now under contract, and in process of erection, within the corporate limits of Atlanta. Besides the huge Opera House and Georgia Depot, we may mention a few of the more prominent:

Ware and Banking House of Willis & Dobbins, corner of Broad and Forsyth—cost $30,000.

A fine Dwelling, corner of Hunter and Forsyth—cost $10,000.

Dry Good House of Moore & Marsh, corner of Pryor and Decatur, three stories high, iron front—cost $25 000.

Dwelling of John M. Gannon and Peter Lynch, Loyd street—cost $10,000.

Six dwellings on site of Female College, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

The gentleman from Augusta was right.

THE STATE HOUSE SALOON OF NOONAN & McGUIRE.—This is a great convenience to the throng of visitors that daily meets at the Capitol, as well as to the Legislators themselves. A free lunch is served every day, and when Speaker McWhorter, a short time since, called the Speaker *pro tem.* to the Chair, because he (McW.) wanted "to take a plate of soup," he no doubt had in his mind's-eye Noonan & McGuire's State House Saloon.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—We call special attention to Miss Alice Vane's benefit, at Davis' Hall to-night. We hope there will be a large attendance. The acting of this popular "Star" is giving general satisfaction. She is peculiarly happy in "Fanchon," which will be performed to-night.

GEO. H. KREIS keeps the Gate City Saloon in the rear of Toon's Printing House. His drinks, of every description, are furnished especially "for the stomach's sake." If you want something really good, call at Kreis'.

THE American Hotel is doing a thriving business. The sleeping accommodations are good and the table is really excellent. It affords us pleasure to recommend it to the traveling public.

THE CROPS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. The New York Express, referring to the harvest in the West, remarks:

The granaries of the West, we are glad to see, are to be largely poured into the lap of this great centre of trade and commerce. We hear, since the harvesting commenced, of large shipments of grain from the farmers, by the lakes and by rail to New York, and the expectation is that no small quantity of all this will be forwarded to Europe. A fair cotton crop, say two million bales, and large shipments of breadstuffs, with pork, hay and other articles, to go forward, will tend to keep down the price of gold. But for the extravagance and follies of Congress, we might at least hopo to keep our debt from increasing.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Markets.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.

FLOUR—The market is a little easer and the better grades declined, with a sale of 100 bbls in store, assorted brands, at 7 00 for superfine, and 11 50 for fancy; and 135 bbls A No. 1 at 10 50. We quote in lots in store as follows: Fine flour 6a6 50; superfine 6 75a7 25; and extra 7 75a8 25; extra family 9 00a9 50, and A No. 1 at 10 50a10 75, and fancy brands 11 50a12 00. Rye flour is in fair request, with sales at 8 50a9 25 for No. 2 and No 1.

GRAIN.—The market was dull to-day, with receipts of upwards of 800 sacks of Wheat. No sales reported with buyers of prime red at 2a2 05 per bushel. Corn is in moderate local request with a sale of 200 bushels shelled in bulk from store at 90, and sales of prime ear at 90; sales from wagons at 83a85. Oats are in light request with a sale of 400 sacks new at 48a50 in bulk. Rye dull at 1 25a130.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—The market is firmer for Mess Pork, and dealers this evening were asking 29 50 in lots, and 30 00 at retail. Bulk Meats are unchanged as follows: Shoulders 12¾a13, clear ribbed sides 16, and clear sides 16¼, loose. Bacon is maintained with sales of 43 casks in lots, on orders as follows: Shoulders, 13¾a14 clear ribbed sides 16¾a17, and clear sides 17¾a17¾, all packed. Hams, plain sugar cured, 19a19¾, all packed, and fancy hams 20¾a21. Breakfast Bacon, sugar cured, at 18a18¾ in canvas, loose; 18¾a18¾, packed. Lard is firmer at 18¾a19 in tierces, for prime pork house, and 20¾21 in kegs for leaf. Country and butchers' lard ¾a¾ lower.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug 25.

The market is more active, especially for fine woolens and cottons, which are being offered at comparatively low prices; for instance, the Naragansett prints, which have been reduced to 12¾ per yard, find a ready sale, as do Briggs & Co's at 12¾, and the Bedford at 9. Sprague's prints have been reduced to 13¾, previous to the removal of agents, and the goods are in active request at the decline, but other prints hold their own at 12¾. American, Allen and Richmond, heavy sheetings a little depressed, standard ranging from 16a17¾, very good brands selling at the lowest rates. Sapp's cloth commands 35 glace armures 22¾; delaines 20; Hartford ginghams, in plaid and fast colors 16¾, and Glassgow 17.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.

FLOUR—Dull; fam ly 9 75a10

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 1 85; No. 1 1 95. It was not offered freely at these rates, but it would not bring any more. Corn dull at 92a93 for ear; no demand for she led. It would not bring more than ear. Oats quiet but steady at 55 for No. 1 and 57 for white. Rye in fair demand at 1 25a1 28. Barley scarce and wanted at 2 15 for spring, and 2 25 for fall on spot. No demand for it for future delivery;

WHISKY—Quiet at 65 in bond.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork in moderate demand at 28 75, but held at 29, and we understand the rate was paid for 200 bbls. Bulk meats held more firmly, but the demand is not large; shoulders held at 12¾, and sides at 14¾. Bacon firm; shoulders can't be bought below 13¾, nor clear sides for 17¾. Lard neglected; it is held at 18¾, and small jobbing sales made at this rate.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.

FLOUR—Very heavy, and for all grades below fancy brands 25a50 lower; treble do. to fancy 10 25 a13.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy at 1 85a2 20 for prime to very choice red, and 2 25a2 30 for fancy red. Corn very heavy at 91a94 the latter for fancy. Oats held firmly, but market slow at 48a51. Barley 1 50a1 65 for common spring; 2 10 for choice fall for seed. Rye unsettled at 1 10a1 15.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at 29 50. Bacon unchanged with fair business; shoulders 13¾a13¾, rib sides 15¾; clear rib 16¾; clear sides 17¾a17¾. Lard quiet but firm at 18¾ for choice tierces; and 20 for kegs.

WHISKY—Steady at 1 25.

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORETHANANYTWO.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 28, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham. J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

SENATE.—The afternoon was consumed in reading bills first and second times.

☞ The Great Speech of Mr. Toombs, at Cedar Town, which is thought by many to be the greatest of his life, will appear verbatim in THE CONSTITUTION on Tuesday next. Its publication is delayad in consequence of the Reporter having been engaged in attendance upon other meetings.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—Mr. Albert Winter, of the Southern Cultivator, is on a visit to our city, in the interest of that valuable work. Our merchants, and especially those of them who are engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, will find it an excellent advertising medium. Established in 1843, we believe it is the oldest work of the kind in the South. It has a large circulation in this and the adjoining States.

DEMOCRATS, COME TO TIME!—We invite special attention of the Fulton County Democracy to the Convention which is to meet at Davis' Hall TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock, in order to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention which is to meet at Kingston on the 9th inst. This is a most important matter. The delegates elected to-morrow are to vote for a nominee to represent the Seventh District Democracy in the race for Congress. We earnestly entreat all Democrats in the county to turn out.

What motive the committee had in selecting Kingston we are at a loss to know. There is no house fit for a District Convention to meet in, and we would suggest the propriety of having it changed to Cartersville, or some other point.

There will also be a mass meeting of the Democracy in Atlanta to-morrow, at which there will be speaking by leading men of the party. Let it be a rouser.

"Eleven hours have I spent to write it over: The precedent was as long a-doing."

With all deference to our Democratic friends in the House, we would suggest that they no longer "help procrastinate" the matter now under consideration. It is idle for any member to dream that he can throw additional light upon the well-settled question of negro-ineligibility. Everybody's mind is fully made up and a thousand speeches, however able they may be, cannot change a single vote *pro* or *con.*

We think it but right that the negroes should be allowed to defend their position as best they can, by legitimate, temperate argument, but this can as well be done by a *few spokesmen* as by the entire posse. Let them be represented by a limited number of those of their party, white or black, or both That is fair and just. If Radicals have failed to respect the rights of minorities in the past, it is no reason why Democrats may not show their magnanimity now. But while we advocate their right to a full and patient hearing, we deem it an unnecessary consumption of time and money to permit each individual negro of the twenty-six arraigned, to harrangue the House *ad libitum.* The cases of the whole twenty-six ineligible parties, hang upon the same thread. To decide for one is to decide for all. Yet, whether the House agrees to let each negro have his own say-so, or in the manner above indicated, we do most earnestly request Democrats to make no more speeches on the subject.

☞ A great many carpet-baggers are sneaking back home to the North, with their dirty clothes wrapped up in Southern newspapers. They will not carry carpet-bags for fear of being recognized.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

These carpet-baggers need have no fear of being recognized by the respectable people of the North. They never knew them, and on their return they will be farther from recognizing them than ever.

☞ We caution young ladies—especially married ones—not to become too familiar with Planchette, which is the rage just now. According to the Columbus Sun, during a consultation with one of the latter class, the other day, the mysterious little sybil unblushingly wrote the following suggestive words, "a fine large boy."

☞ The Southern people are a very good people, but they do not always verify the truth of scripture. The Bible says "where our treasure is, there is our heart also." The treasure of many of us is with Beast Butler; it would be a slander to say our hearts were there.

☞ The Moscow Gazette, a Russian paper, favors the election of Grant and Colfax. All the organs of despotism have declared for the same ticket. We should not marvel at this:
"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Now Is the Time.

It is becoming more and more apparent every day that outside of, perhaps, a majority of the colored population, a few native white apostates, and a sprinkling of adventurous interlopers from abroad, there is scarcely a corporal's guard of respectable men belonging to the so-called Republican party of Georgia. There are still a few good men in its ranks, who are out of their proper sphere. Estranged from their rightful place, none are more painfully conscious of the fact than themselves. Some whose Democratic antecedents naturally incline them to the present organization of that party, having taken issue with it on the question of Reconstruction, are loth to return, lest they should be traduced by their present associates and coldly welcomed by their past friends. Let all such hasten back without delay. It is the only place for them. It were better to return now when they would be cordially received than to delay until the tide shall have swept everything like opposition away. In the coming election the Democratic triumph will be so decisive as to effectually destroy all opposition. Other parties will spring into existence out of new issues in time, and divide the people, as they have been more or less divided since the government was formed, but the present Radical faction will be swept away by the November storm. Nor is this all. The Democratic party, in the future, as in the past, will be the party of the country. At this time, more than ever before, it addresses itself with the logical momentum of the nation's life to thousands upon thousands of former enemies to its creed. All the great lights of the opposition to it in the past, were they now living, would be its warmest advocates. Mr. Webster, by the crisis upon us, would be inspired with new beauties of a constitution so ably expounded by Union, and the great commoner, Mr. Clay, whose life was a living compromise between extremes, were they with us upon the earth to-day, the eloquent vibrations of hearts would be heard in furtherance of the Democratic cause. Mr. Fillmore, a living light of the old Whig party, in his declining years patriotically attests the necessity of its success. Geo. D. Prentice, the genius, of whose intellect for more than thirty years, was devoted to the Whig party, is, to-day, as earnest and pointed in his support of Democracy, as when, the Nestor of the Whig press, no foe, however armed, withstood the shock of his sarcastic blade. Nor these alone. The whole land is eloquent with the approval of those whose voices were raised hitherto in opposition to our cause.

The *bona fide* citizens of Georgia, native and foreign born, have but one interest in common. We know there are some scapegoats to the "manner born," germed by mischance upon mistaken soil, and some characterless adventurers from abroad, in our midst, with no interests in the State except what they may chance to steal, whose mission is to create strife, and who, without character or reputation to commend them to the respect of the whites, obtrude themselves upon the negroes, and by a species of malignant artifice gain their favor at the expense of truth and honesty. Such men are enemies to the white, the black race, and to the country. Their worthless lives are only lengthened by the discord and agitation which they create. But the negroes, no longer to be deceived by them, are turning to the precepts of those by whom they have always been taught, and to the counsel of their former friends. The negro has all to lose and nothing to gain by antagonism to the whites. Misled for a time, his instincts now point him to the path he should pursue. The Democratic party is the only party capable of giving peace, security and permanence to the country. It will harmonize the elements of discord which the Radicals have created in the land. It will administer the Government in the interest of all its citizens, oppressing none, yet subjecting all to the obligations of the Constitution and the laws.

To all who would array themselves on the side of good government, peace, future security and happiness, now is the time.

☞ The Radical party is wanting in unity, fickle in purpose, and vascilating in principle. Like a thousand incompatible substances in the same canedron, every attempt to blend them results in a greater disunity. Its purpose is to plunder, and its principle to deceive. The Chicago Platform is a heterogeneous batch of inconsistancies. The candidate of that platform, having no policy of his own, it is presumable that his rickety supporters are made up in the main out of that class who have neither opinions or principles of their own.

☞ The New York Sun and the New York Democrat are engaged in a lively discussion as to the probable present status of certain departed souls. The Sun, claiming to be neutral in politics, would be *neither* in other things. It would locate Lincoln and Thad. Stevens in Purgatory, but the Democrat will accept no half-way ground. It is unwilling to place them this side of—well, that place where John Brown is. We leave these learned doctors of divinity to settle the transmigration question in their own way.

☞ "Orpheus C. Kerr" appeals for charitable judgment of the Menkin, who was once Mrs. Newell.

As one of the many husbands of the Menken, Orpheus is entitled to a charitable hearing.

POLK COUNTY AT WORK.

Toombs, Colquitt, Gordon, Vason, Waddell and Cowart Enthusiastically Received Everywhere.

[From Our Special Reporter.]

CEDAR TOWN, August 23, 1868.

Dear Constitution: I arrived here this noon from Rome after a pleasant ride over twenty miles of as fine a country as ever a summer sun shone. The scenery in this valley is of the finest in the world, and it might be said with truth that nature has made it the place in which to display some of her rarest charms. The fields seem to be fairer, the trees greener, and the birds to sing more sweetly here than in any spot which I have yet visited. Even the tiresome noise of the cow-bell as it runs through the beautiful foliage has a music which I have not ever discovered about it before; and the hospitable abode of that good old Democrat and true son of Georgia, Mr. Wm. Peek, is as generous and elegant as ever. His doors are ever thrown open to the passing stranger, and once he enters if he does not enjoy himself, and be at home, it will not be the fault of the venerable host and hostess.

The crops are good in this locality and I receive reports from the planters which place the prospects for a good harvest on an equal footing with those of any other, for which thank God.

Next to this comes the all important topic of the coming struggle. The people of old Polk are not sleeping, but at work—at work zealously and in earnest. They are shouting the "battle cry of freedom," which, with his accustomed stupidity, the Yankee taught them. and they will, by next November, make it ring so loud and so joyfully from one end of this State to the other that it will very likely shock the modest and retiring sensibilities of *Dictator* U. S. Grant himself, even if he be smoking his segar at the very extremity of New Hampshire. Hope comes anew upon every breeze, and the welkin is ringing already the glad anthem of a people's deliverance. Ah! that second Tuesday in November will be a great and glorious day for freedom and humanity, or it will be the blackest day this world has ever yet seen. Do not be afraid of Georgia. She is all safe for 40,000 majority for Seymour and Blair, and though the last struggle of a villainous and blood thirsty party will no doubt be as tenacious as that of the murderer struggling for his own existence, yet, if the other States will only follow in her wake, we will and must be victorious. Toombs, Colquitt, Gordon, Cowart, Vason and Waddell are here, and will address, to-morrow, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this country. Their native State should not forget these heroes, but come weal or woe they will have the gratifying consciousness that they have done that first great duty which every man owes to the land of his nativity, and that they have acted the patriots' part under all circumstances. Nor are they alone in this. Georgia, thank God, has still left to her many of nature's noblemen, and though I regret to see some of them in the company of carpet-baggers and scalawags in the Legislature (so-called), still I know that they are there for a purely patriotic purpose, and they are doing well there. It is not necessary to mention the bold and defiant, patient and gentlemanly Nunnally, the retiring and ever watchful Candler, the chivalrous and uncompromising Burns, the pure and high-minded Hinton, and the polished and manly Wooten; but it would be criminal to not let the people know who are the men who deserve well of them. These men are in the Senate, and I have watched with pride their noble bearing in the Bradley affair. How their labors were crowned with success, your readers already know, and it affords me pleasure to pay them a well merited tribute accasionally, Scott, of Rome, and others in the House, are also guarding their country's honor and I tell you that while we have such men to work for us, there is every reason for hope.

While writing the above, I have learned that a colored man of the name of John Dupree, has arrived to address the meeting of to-morrow. He is a man of good sense, and advises his colored brethren everywhere not to confide in thieves and blackguards.

I am, perhaps, growing tedious, and will conclude by promising you a full report of the speeches, and of the meeting generally, as soon as it comes off, BUT NOT BEFORE.

I have the honor to be MAC.

The Court Question.

MACON, August 25, 1868.

Col. Styles: "Economy Reversed" in reviewing my article published in your paper of the 23d inst., has fallen into the usual error of those who favor the District Court.

With your permission I propose to correct some of the errors he has fallen into.

First. He adds eight thousand dollars to my calculation for "insolvent fees of solicitors paid by the counties."

The only reply which I make to that, is to refer him to sections 4,568 and 4,613 of Irwin's Code. He will find there that counties do not pay insolvent costs. That the only way in which a solicitor can collect his insolvent costs, is to get an order from the Judge, allowing it to him out of the *fine and forfeiture fund,* that is from fines collected and bonds forfeited in the Circuit Court. Unless the solicitor can raise money enough, in that manner, to pay his insolvent costs, it is never paid, as there is no law compelling or authorising the counties to pay it. I think that disposes of the eight thousand dollars added to my calculation.

Error second. Diet of prisoners, seventy-five cents a day. I venture to assert that very few counties pay that amount. No certain amount is fixed by law. It is left altogether with the Inferior Court of the county.

See Irwin's Code, section 3,647. Fifty cents is what is generally allowed by the counties.

Error three. The jails will be constantly, thereby increasing the expense of the counties. This is the argument generally used by the advocates of the District Court. It was the argument used by the advocates of the County Court. It is a great mistake. It is founded in error. There is not the amount of crime nor criminals as my Reviewer would make the Legislature believe. He asserts in his article that each county will average five criminals in jail, the whole year round. If that be so, it necessarily would be a great expense to the counties, But it is not so. Did he or any one else ever know an instance in which, immediately after the adjournment of the Inferior Court which had cleared the jail, that five more criminals were immediately arrested and placed in prison to remain there six months? Yet he bases his calculation on just such a state of facts. I have investigated this matter and in my opinion (excepting the counties containing large cities) the counties will not average one criminal confined in jail the whole year round. I have had considerable experience in looking after criminals in this circuit, and speak from my personal observation. If this be true, and I know it to be so in this part of the State, then his item of $175.000 is stricken out of his calculation. Mine stands as before. It may be said, however, by some member of the Legislature, that I am as likely to be wrong as my Reviewer. To settle the matter, I propose that each member write home to his county, and inquire how many prisoners have been confined in jail for the past year, and for what length of time they were confined, and make his own calculation. My opinion is, that he will find that in a majority of the counties, not one person has been confined for any length of time, and that the balance of the counties will not average one. Even admitting for the sake of argument, that my Reviewer is correct, there is no necessity for the jails to be crowded and the counties run to the expense of feeding so many criminals. The Circuit Judges are now authorized by law "to hold special sessions at their discretion, for the trial of criminals." [See Irwin's Code, sec. 3178.] Increase the number of circuits, so that the Judge may have time, and my word for it no county will be burdened with such an expense. They will be courts presided over by men learned in the law, men who have made the law a life-time study, in whose decision the people acquiesce, and for whose character for integrity and probity they have always respected. It is useless to dwell upon the character of the Judges of the District Courts. A knowledge of some of the applicants is sufficient to my mind to abolish the court. They have never read a line of law in their lives. Totally incapable and unfit for the responsible offices which they seek. Such courts, presided over by such judges, would be miserable caricatures—just ce would be outraged, and the law of the land brought into ridicule and contempt.

ECONOMY.

Large Democratic Meeting in De Kalb County.

The citizens of Cross Keys, in this county, held a meeting on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at Prospect church.

Col. James Polk was called to preside, and Major John Y. Flenes requested to act as Secretary.

On motion the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, Col. Mitchell, H. H. Walker, J. W. F. Tilley, J. W. Miller, and Col. C. M. Jones as a committee to prepare business.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, placing an abiding faith in the wisdom, virtue and patriotic intelligence of the American people, do agree to associate ourselves together for the purpose of better diffusing information, during the present struggle of our people against Radical rule and Radical ruin.

Resolved, That this oganization shall be known as "The Cross Keys Democratic Club," the officers of which shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer.

2. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the entire platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic party which assembled in New York on July 4th, 1868, and hail with joy the nomination of two such distinguished statesmen as Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair.

3. Resolved, That we will give these candidates our hearty and united support for President and Vice-President.

4. Resolved, That we approve and endorse the action of the State Convention, assembled at Atlanta on the 23d July, in their nomination of Electors for the State.

5. Resolved, That this Club be governed by such rules and by-laws as may be adopted at this meeting.

During the absence of the Committee Col. R. A. Alston was called on and addressed the meeting for about an hour in a forcible and appropriate speech.

At the conclusion of Col. Alston's remarks, Col. Mitchell, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made an eloquent appeal to the people of the District to use their undivided efforts to see that all around them voted right, remarking that a man to be successful in his affairs, had to have only his friends around him and in his employ.

At the conclusion of this gentleman's remarks, Col. A. offered the following amendment to the report of the committee, which was accepted and adopted unanimously by he meeting:

As it is clearly manifest that the interest of the colored man are involved with the white man in this contest, and the bad government which ruins the one destroys the other, therefore let us use our earnest endeavors to cultivate friendly relations between the two races, that we may unite them in their opposition to the wild and wicked schemes of Radicalism. At the same time we do hereby express our determination to be firm while we shall be just, but as we believe that our very existence as a people is involved in the result of the coming contest, let us inform our colored friends, that if they deliberately refuse to be advised, and take sides against us, that we shall adopt means of self-defence and protection, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to employ no negro, who shall be discharged by his present employer, without a proper recommendation.

The club then proceeded to elect officers, which resulted as follows: Col. Jas. Polk, President; Maj. John Y. Flenes, 1st Vice President; Col. C. M. Jones, 2d Vice President; Col. Mitchell, Secretary; and H. H. Walker, Treasurer.

Sixty-four members enrolled their names.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on Saturday, 5th September, at the Court House.

It was also the request of the whole meeting to have the proceedings published in the Atlanta Daily CONSTITUTION.

JAMES POLK, Pres't.
JNO. Y. FLENES, Sec'y.

☞ An old fossil in unearthing himself is unable to see how Gen. Cobb could oppose secession in 1850, and yet favor it in 1860. He cannot distinguish between opposition to a merely abstract question, and favor of the same principle, after it had became a vital and living issue. Rip Van Winkle had best wait until his eyes are open ere he speaks again.

☞ The Radicals affect fear of insanity with Gov. Seymour. They need not be alarmed, the Governor is *compus mentus.* Their candidate is not in the least danger. He cannot lose what he never had.

☞ With the spirit of Jacobins in their hearts, the oaths of outlaws upon their lips, and the dagger of assassins in their hands, the Radicals say "let us have peace."

Grand Democratic Meeting.

A Big Gun for Colored Democracy of Dougherty.

[From the Albany News.]

On Saturday night last, by previous appointment, a large assemblage of the colored Democracy met at the court house to have a more thorough organization of their Democratic Club.

On motion of Crawford Broadnax, Chas. Crumley was elected Secretary and Jack Lockett Treasurer. This completed the organization, after which many patriotic and enthusiastic speeches were made by white and colored—cheer after cheer for Seymour and Blair and the Canstitution rent the air, while the brass band thundered forth its enlivening and soul-stirring music. The doors of the Club were then opened and an invitation extended to all present to join, when many of the most prominent of the Radical loyal league came forward and had their names enrolled, as members of the club, thus showing that the back-bone of the Radical party was broken, and is fast yielding to the force of the COLORED, IRON-RIBBED DEMOCRACY OF DOUGHERTY.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

We, the colored Democracy of Dougherty county, reposing our trust in the intelligence, patriotism and justice of the people, and standing upon the Constitution as handed down by the fathers of the Republic as the only safe guarantee of the liberties of the people, and recognizing the question of slavery as forever settled by the voluntary action of the people of Georgia in Convention assembled and by the Constitution of the United States, and viewing its agitation at present by the Radical party as injuring and demoralizing and creating unnecessary alarm in the minds of the colored people, we hereby denounce such agitators as enemies of our race, and of the good order, peace and dignity of every well regulated community.

Therefore, Resolved, That as unity and harmony are essential elements in the prosperity of every lawful undertaking, and having organized ourselves as the Colored Democratic Club of Dougherty county, we hereby request and most earnestly enjoin upon our colored Democratic friends, in every town and neighborhood throughout the State, and especially throughout the second Congressional district, to organize similar clubs, and do all in their power to advance the principles we advocate, as well as preserve the peace and good order in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we hereby appoint Geo. H. Coleman, Matt Rogers and Jas. White, a Committee, who shall be known as the Standing Committee of this Club, and respectfully request the white Democratic Club of this county to appoint a similar Committee, to unite together, whose duty it shall be to act as a Committee of Arrangements, and do all other acts necessary to promote the interest of the two organizations.

Resolved, That the nomination of Seymour and Blair by the National Democratic Convention for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, meets our hearty approval, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure for them a triumphant election.

Resolved, That we hereby extend the right hand of fellowship to our colored brethren, to every Conservative and to all who may differ with us in opinion, and who desire to support the Constitution of the great founders of the Republic, and request them to unite with us to preserve that Constitution as the great bulwark of the liberties of the people, and the National Democratic party, as the only Constitutional party that can preserve the Government and secure to every freedman his just rights and privileges, and all such co-operating with us, we shall ever hail as our best friends and brothers.

Resolved, That the Albany News, and such other papers as are friendly to our cause, be requested to publish these proceedings; and it is further requested that the foregoing resolutions be read to every colored Democratic club throughout the State.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on this (Tuesday) night, at the Court House, when all our colored friends are invited to be present, and bring their wives and their sweethearts.

WM. DUNCAN, President.
CHARLEY H. CRUMLEY, Sec'y.

THE GROUND SWELL.—We have not witnessed in twenty years, so great a degree of enthusiasm for any Presidential ticket as is now manifested all over the North for Seymour and Blair. We have never known a Presidential ticket to awaken so little enthusiasm, as does that of Grant and Colfax. The Democratic ticket is sweeping the North in a perfect avalanch. The great West is all ablaze with the popular excitement. The air is full of popular electricity. Everywhere men are burning to wipe out and utterly crush this inexpressible base, cruel, corrupt dominion of Radicalism.

If further evidence of the truth is needed than is furnished upon Democratic testimony, it is to be found in the Radical newspapers and in Radical special dispatches from all points in the West announcing the spread of the great revival. And to add to this testimony from Radicals, unwilling and unwitting witnesses, we have the following from the editorial columns of the Press and Times of yesterday:

Bad Report.—We find the following Washington dispatch in the Chicago Republican. It indicates a strange and most deplorable apathy among the Republicans of the East if it be true:

"Complaints are rife among Republicans here at the character of the canvass. East of the Alleghanies there is literally nothing doing, except in Maine, where a tolerable vigorous contest is going on."—*Nashville Banner.*

THE COTTON CROP IN GEORGIA.—We regret to say that our accounts from Southwestern Georgia continue to be very unfavorable. The rains of the last month have diseased the cotton to a very considerable extent. Planters complain much of rust and shedding, and in the river and lower tier of counties, the worm is doing a good deal of damage. Half of what planters counted on two months ago is about the estimate; but we still hope they will do better. The best luck in Georgia cotton will be in the counties lying north of the Central and Muscogee railroads. The old Black Belt of Georgia will do pretty well, and, with present prospects, yield within twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent. of anticipations. We dislike, of course, to deal in evil tidings, but we must respect the facts in the case. Good prices may compensate in part for short products.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR FARMERS.—The American Agriculturalist says: To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon, would cost at least twelve dollars for team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for four dollars at most. Allowing an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth eight dollars more per acre, or eight per cent. on one hundred dollars. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passing through a town would add one hundred and ten dollars per acre to the value of the farms. A town ten miles square contains sixty-four thousand acres. An increase of one hundred dollars per acre is equal to six million four hundred thousand dollars, or enough to build two hundred miles of railroad, even if it cost thirty-two thousand dollars per mile. But two hundred miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost but ten dollars per acre, if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and given them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their lands would have well repaid all the outlay.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

The McCulloch-Rollins Issue.

Louisiana Legislature—The Rads. Afraid to Investigate.

Death of Hon. David L. Swain.

Very Heavy Rain at Savannah.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, in a card, denies complicity in the ring against Rollins, as charged by the New York Tribune.

Customs for the week ending the 22d, nearly four millions. Revenue to-day five hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.

It is stated that McCulloch has determined to make the issue between himself and Rollins general. No Treasury or Revenue appointments will be made unless acceptable to McCulloch.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 27.—In the horse case pending in the Circuit Court Judge Thomas in obedience to Stoneman entered an order dismissing the case at plaintiffs' costs. The case will be carried up on *mandamus* to compel Thomas to try the case, thus testing Stoneman's authority.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Yesterday resolutions were offered in the House similar to those of the Senate of Tuesday, calling for a committee of inquiry into charges affecting the official integrity of the Governor and certain members of the Legislature. The House refused to receive the resolution, a suspension of the rules being necessary for their reception. To day, under suspension of the rules for the purpose, McMillan, the leading Radical of the House, introduced a preamble and resolution, of which the following is the substance:

Whereas, The Representative from the tenth district of the Parish of Orleans, W. Pope Noble, on the 26th inst., asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry into certain assumed rumors touching the official integrity of the Governor; and

Whereas the Times newspaper, to which said member is or has been attached, this morning gives publicity to the resolution sought to be introduced and unfounded charges therein contained;

Resolved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the action of the member from the Tenth District, and if in the opinion of said committee he was prompted by malice, and a desire to promote the interests of his political party by the unwarranted proceeding, that the said committee be and is hereby instructed to present resolutions expelling said member from this body.

The ayes and nays were called for on the motion, which was lost by 23 ayes to 38 nays. The Democrats without exception voted in favor of the committee of inquiry.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 27, 1868.—Hon. David L Swaim, LL. D, late President of our University, died to-day at his residence, at Chapel Hill, at 9 o'clock A. M. A great and good man has fallen Some weeks ago he and Professor Fetler were thrown from a wagon and Mr. S. seriously injured though no bones were broken. His death is attributed to the injury, though on yesterday he was cheerful and indulged a hope of recovery. His death will be sincerely lamented.

This city has been quiet since the departure of the Legislature on Monday last.

We are looking for a warm Presidential canvass. Both parties are moving energetically.

Most of the U. S. troops are removing from the State. One or more regiments of negro troops are being concentrated in the State. This is seriously deprecated as an unwise and hazardous arrangement. The people have confidence in the white United States troops, because of their superior discipline and capacity for control. We anticipate no trouble at the election but from the misconduct of the black voters. The whites will not disturb them in the exercise of suffrage, nor will they provoke any discord, but they will not yield any just right.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—The Attorney General's opinion on the bill closing the operations of the Bank of the State, declare the State liable for all obligations of the bank, and says the Legislature can dispose of the assets as it sees fit.

NEWBERN, N. C. Aug 27.—Messrs. Whitford, Dill & Co., agents of Murray's New York Steamship Line, received to-day from Mr. Wallace Ames, of Mosely, Hall, Lenoir & Co. the first bale of new cotton. Mr. Ames gave us the first blossom and he now sends the first bale, weighing 500 pounds. The quality of the cotton is middling. It will be shipped to New York by the first steamer

NEW YORK, August 27.—Eight bricklayers were indicted for conspiracy as a test suit; the eight striking craftsmen trying to prevent others from working. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

ST LOUIS, August 27.—Revenue Commissioner Rollins has instructed certain detectives employed by him, under the new law, to perform the duties of supervisors, where circumstances have arisen or may arise requiring supervisor's action

SAVANNAH, August 27.—The heaviest rain storm known for years at this place occurred this morning. It is feared that the cotton crop will be damaged.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Cotton firm but less active; sales 12,000 bales at 30¼. Flour unsettled and prices without any decided change. Wheat 2a3c better and more doing. Corn quiet; mixed Western 1 21a1 22½. Mess pork 28 80. Lard steady. Whisky quiet. Turpentine 44a45. Rosin 2 75a2 77 Freights firmer on grain, but unchanged on cotton. Money easier. Gold 1 45¾. Sterling heavy at 9¼. Governments steady; '62s 14¼; Tennessees 64, new 63; N. Cs 72¾, new 72¼; Virginias 54, new 53.

CHARLESTON, August 27.—Cotton, no sales; holders ask higher rates; middlings nominal at 27 1-2a 29c.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Pork inactive at 29 25a 29 50. Shoulders 13¼a13½. Clear sides 17¼a17 1-2. Lard 18 1-2. Whisky 125.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 27.—Cotton very dull; middlings nominal at 28; sales 27 bales; receipts 43 bales. Sterling 57¼a59¼. New York Sight ⅜ premium. Gold 44¼. Flour dull; superfine nominal at 7. Nothing doing in grain. Corn nominal at 1a1 05. Oats 62¼. Bran unchanged. Hay strong, firm and unchanged. Pork 30 50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 14; clear sides 17½. Lard quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Flour weak. Wheat dull; good to prime red 2 30a2 50; choice 2 65a2 70; common 1 90a2 10. Prime Corn 1 27. Oats 60a73. Rye 1 30. Provisions active, but unchanged. Virginia sixes inscribed 46¼a47½; '67's 46. Coupons, old, 54; new 53.

MOBILE, August 27.—Cotton Market quiet; sales 15 bales; middling at 28; receipts 17; exports none.

AUGUSTA, August 27.—Cotton market quiet with an upward tendency. Sales 56 bales. Middlings 28 cents.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Cotton nominal and no sales. Receipts 77 bales.

WILMINGTON, August 27.—Spirits turpentine firmer at 40a40½. Rosin quiet and steady; No. 1, 2 35. Tar declined to 2 75.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Flour quiet. Corn firm. Whisky 65. Mess pork 27. Shoulders 13¼; Clear Sides 17¼. Lard 18¼.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—Superfine flour 7. Corn, bulk 85a90. Mess Pork 29 50. Lard 18¼a18¾. Shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17¼a17¼.

LIVERPOOL—Evening—Aug. 27.—Cotton buoyant; sales 15,000 bales. Corn 35 3. Turpentine 25 9.

CHANGES! CHANGES!—Many changes of prominent men have occurred in every county of Northeast Georgia since the nomination of Seymour and Blair. We could give their names and residences, but abstain from doing so, because we know it to be unpleasant to some gentlemen to have their names thus paraded in newspapers. The persons to whom we refer are gentlemen of high position and extensive influence. They do not simply bring a vote apiece to swell the Democratic ranks, but control scores and hundreds. One gentleman the other day, who had been claimed as a Radical, and who was a tower of strength to them at the late election, assured us that the Chicago platform is as hateful to him as to any of us, and that he will sustain Seymour and Blair, and carry at least two hundred votes with him.

There are not a few isolated cases of this sort, but, as before remarked, they are numerous in every county we have heard from.—*Athens Watchman.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cheering News from West Virginia—The Campaign for Seymour and Blair—The Indian Outrages—The [illegible] nate Rollins—Minister Rosecrans' Instructions—The President and His Cabinet to Give Active support to Seymour and Blair—McCulloch, Randall, Browning and Welles Outspoken—Secretary Seward Ambiguous.

Special to the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Democratic National Committee here has received flattering advices of our prospects in West Virginia. It is claimed that the Democrats will make a clean sweep in November, carrying the State for Seymour and securing the Legislature, which elects a Senator and two Congressmen. Montgomery Blair will canvass that State.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DISPATCH

that he deems further forbearance with the Indians impossible was submitted to the President to-day. The President approves the rigid course of Sherman, but expresses the hope that the innocent shall not be punished with the guilty. The hostile Indians will now be driven back south of the Kansas line.

ROLLINS

says he will never accept Secretary McCulloch's proposition that one-half of the revenue supervisors shall be Conservatives. He admits that all his nominations are Republicans, but claims that they are capable and honest. This dead lock will continue until Rollins is forced to vacate.

The workingmen's committee waited on the President this morning, asking a recall of the order of the Secretary of War, reducing the wages of the workmen at Rock Island under the eight-hour law.

A remittance of $5,000 in coin has been received at the Treasury on account of customs dues from Alaska.

GRANT'S STRATEGY.

This evening's papers assert that in view of his prospective certain defeat, without some change is effected, Grant's keepers will concoct a letter for him taking a conservative position. The report needs confirmation.

MEXICO.

The statement that the Mexican Minister, Rosecrans, is instructed to aid the Juarez Government, and that the United States contemplates a protectorate over Mexico, is entirely without foundation.

MINISTER ROSECRANS' INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions to Rosecrans are not specific or in detail regarding any particular interest or course. The only thing that partakes of the character of a special instruction is the emphatic injunction to keep entirely aloof from the controversies of various factions in Mexico, and remain entirely neutral. Rosecrans has leave of absence till October first.

SUPERVISORS.

The business of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, so far as the appointment of supervisors provided for by the new law is concerned, has come to a dead lock, and Secretary McCulloch on Saturday absolutely declined the appointment of persons recommended by Rollins, unless he could dictate the names of an equal number.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT.

This is in pursuance of a determination on the part of the President and those members of the Cabinent who side with him to give more active support to Seymour and Blair. There are indications that the influence of the Postoffice Department will be exerted in the same direction, and it is understood that Mr Randall has made an arrangement satisfactory to himself with the Democratic leaders, to give his personal counsel in regard to the organization of the party and the conduct of the campaign in the Northwest.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The oft-repeated assertions of prominent journals that the Administration does not favor the Democratic nomination, are wholly unfounded. There is absolutely no question about the matter. The President and four members of his Cabinet—McCulloch, Randall, Browning and Welles—are outspoken and unhesitatingly in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair. Gov. Seymour is advised of their support. One who has conversed with Mr. *Seward* on the subject, defines his position *thus: he wants* Grant and Colfax defeated but does not want Seymour and Blair to do it.

SOMETHING NEW.—The following from the Chicago Times shows a bran new fortune in politics. Think of five hundred ladies on horseback riding in a Democratic procession! No wonder the men are enthusiastic in the cause of free government when the women are thus aroused to patriotic efforts.

A telegram from the State of Iowa, recounting the enthusiasm and success of several Democratic demonstrations, says one, that there were five hundred ladies on horseback in the procession. The States were also represented by thirty-six young girls, dressed in red, white, and blue. The attractions were so great that the number of people who assembled was not less than 10,000.

Local Democratic leaders can find in this a suggestion, which, put into practice in a variety of ways, as it may be, will accomplish great things for the cause. The ladies are the best Democrats in the world, and they can accomplish more for the cause individually and in assemblies, than half the influences that are brought to bear at election times.

THE PRAIRIES.—The origin of the prairies was the subject of a paper read before the Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent meeting in Chicago. The author of the paper draws the conclusion that the great changes in the geographical distribution of plants under equal lines of temperature, are not due to the mechanical or chemical composition of the soil, but to the variable supply of moisture, and that the influence of the winds, as the agents in the distribution of that moisture, will explain all the phenomena of the forest, prairie and desert.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

BY a single gentleman, board in a private family. For suitable accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address, for two days, stating terms and location, "ADVERTISER," [illegible] Office.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st day of September next the following prices will be charged for dressing lumber, viz:
Dressing and Matching flooring or ceiling, per one thousand feet
Dressing and jointing weatherboarding, per one thousand feet
Surfacing one side
Surfacing two Sides, per thousand feet
All lumber to be counted at mill measure.
JOSEPH WINDSHIP & [illegible]
PECK & SCOFIELD,
LONGLY, ROBISSON & [illegible]
aug28-d1w

QUINTESSENCE OF COFFEE
Aroma and 33 pr ct. Cash Saved
GOOD COFFEE EVERY TIME
—BY USING THE—
Eureka Coffee Pot

WE warrant the EUREKA to be the best, simplest and cheapest coffee making machine ever introduced.
Coffee Pots sent to any address on receipt of price.
2 Pints
4 Pints
6 Pints
8 Pints
Liberal discounts to the Trade.
Send for Discriptive Circulars
McBRIDE & Co.
Wholesale Agents, Georgia and Alabama,
Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, [illegible]
Glassware at facory price.
aug28-d&w2f

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vertisements.

ANTED.

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Address, for two days, "ADVERTISER," city Post
aug28-3t

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1st day of September next,
prices will be charged
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EPH WINDSHIS & CO.
CK & SCOFIELD.
NGLY, ROBINSON & C

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EE EVERY TIME

USING THE—

Coffee P

EUREKA take the lead
best coffee making
any address on receipt of
the Trade.
Circulars.
McBRIDE & C
nts, Georgia and Ala
e. Cutlery, Clocks
prices.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,500!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 28, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OWENS, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

L. H. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

T. M. HARNETT, Marietta, Ga.

TOM E. BURKE, Preston, Ga.

WILLIAM DUPREE, Hawkinsville, Ga.

O. LOVEJOY, Albany, Ga.

J. B. HAMAN, Hogansville, Ga.

T. E. WOODS, Barnesville, Ga.

C. BROADNAX, Newnan, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HAIL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon. Dr. J. A. CHERRY, of West Point. Mrs. GEORGE BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, Traveling Agent.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas are invited to attend the funeral of their son Charles, at their residence, on Garnett street, this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

August 28, 1868.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Moon, member of the House of Representatives, from Madison, died at his lodgings in Atlanta yesterday.

It is probable that the House will simply meet to-day and adjourn in respect to the memory of the deceased member. Mr. Moon was a sterling Democrat.

GEN. TOOMBS arrived in Atlanta yesterday.

HON. MRS. YELVERTON read from the poets last night at the Senate Chamber. We had not the pleasure of hearing her, but learn that her audience was highly entertained.

THIRD WARD CLUB MEETING.—An important meeting of the Third Ward Democratic Club is called this evening at the Fairground School House. By order of the Ex Com.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, President.

EUREKA COFFEE POT.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of McBride & Co. Having tested one of their Eureka Coffee Pots, we are prepared to indorse all they say of it. We would advise each of our readers to purchase one for themselves.

BENEFIT.—Miss Alice Vane's benefit comes off at Davis' Hall to-night. She will appear as Fanchon in the Play of that name, assisted by Messrs. Templeton, Sutton and Taylor, Mrs. Sutton and Miss Isabel Vane.

We have seen Fanchon performed by this Corps, on a previous occasion, and feel no hesitation in predicting that those who go to-night will be highly pleased.

Last night, "Scenes in Atlanta" was rapturously received. We think its repetition would be a success.

THE MARSHALL PLOW.—We call attention to the exhibition of Marshall's Patent Convertible Plow, to take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, on Whitehall and the junction of Marietta and Walton streets.

This is a most important invention, and is destined to inaugurate a new era in husbandry. We invite all interested in the great matter of agriculture to turn out at the appointed time and place, in order that they may see for themselves the peculiar advantages of the Marshall Plow in strength, convenience and cheapness, over all others now used by farmers.

DAVIS' HALL.—Mr. L. M. Davis, the enterprising owner of Davis' Hall, is now busy at work with carpenters, painters, decorators and so forth, remodeling the entire upper portion of the building. When completed, it will not be surpassed in size and magnificence by any public hall in the South, this side of New Orleans. We understand that it will be ready by the first of October, when it will be opened as a first class Theatre, with a fine company by J. V. Gilbert, Esq., of Memphis, who will produce all the newest attractions. The names of the company will be published at an early day. The Manager has arranged that some bright "stars" shall appear during the season. We also hear of an English Opera Troupe.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual Commencement Exercises of Atlanta Medical College took place yesterday according to previous announcement, at the First Presbyterian Church. The programme was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson, Pastor of the church. The next thing in order was the conferring of Degrees, which office was performed by Prof. Means. After which he made a few appropriate remarks. The number of graduates were twenty-six. Prizes were awarded as the following gentlemen:

A. W. Duncan, of North Carolina, who stood the best examination on Materia Medica, the prize being a Case of Instruments.

J. D. Graham, of Georgia, who was adjudged to have written the best thesis, the prize being a Pocket-Case of Instruments.

W. P. Cram, of Alabama, who made the best Clinical Report of cases treated at the College Dispensary, the prize being a Post-Mortem Case of Instruments.

E. P. Moore, one of the Graduates, delivered the Valedictory. It was an effort which reflects much credit upon that young gentleman. Wit, good taste and hard sense were all developed in the course of his remarks.

The Exercises were closed with an address by Gen. John B. Gordon, on the part of the Faculty, to the Graduating Class.

The Church was well filled with ladies and gentlemen and everything passed off pleasantly.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.—A few years since the poet was coming from his home in the morning, when a venerable looking man accosted him, inquiring if he could tell him the location of the house which was formerly the headquarters of George Washington. "This is the house, sir," replied the poet. "Do you suppose that I could get a chance to see the inside of it?" queried the old gentleman. "Certainly," continued Mr. Longfellow. "I reside here, and I should be happy to show you over the premises." They entered and passed through the different rooms, and the historic associations of the place were pleasantly recalled by Mr. Longfellow. When he concluded the visitor quietly turned round and said: "May I ask you your name?" "Oh, yes," responded the author; "my name is Longfellow." One would have supposed that the fame of so celebrated a man must have reached even the humble individual who was the recipient of so much courtesy; but after musing awhile and repeating the name slowly two or three times as if endeavoring to recall some past association, he exclaimed: "Any relation to the Longfellows of Wiscasset?"

THE CROP PROSPECT.—But for the occurring and apprehended ravages of the caterpillar, we should have a fair prospect for a cotton crop. This enemy to the planter is already committing sad havoc in the cotton fields in this and adjoining counties.

There will be enough corn made for the wants of the people. It is doubtful if there be much to spare for shipment. The oat crop this year was an unusually good one, and there may be a larger amount of corn to spare than one would suppose from the appearance of the crops.

We are sorry to state that there is more chill and fever prevalent than has been known for years. This is fairly attributable to the immense quantity of rain that has fallen, followed by such unusual heat. It is however mild in form, and in no wise considered as dangerous.—*South Georgia Times.*

SENATOR NUNNALLY.—It is with no small degree of pride that we allude to the course of our State Senator, one of the intrepid and chief advocates of the expulsion of Bradley from the Senate, and pleading later in the position which he can fairly represent the good people of the First District. Mr. Nunnally has attracted a great deal of attention. His constant application to this, to him, labor of love, culminated in final triumph on Saturday last, and we are informed that he received almost as many congratulations as did Mr. Lester. He is certainly entitled to great credit for his management in this matter. Young and inexperienced in parliamentary law, with a party majority against him, his success shows clearly his ability to convince men by argument, and control them by persuasion. His prudence and moderation have done much toward increasing his influence, and giving him the position which none dispute, of being a "leading Senator." As evidence of the appreciation even of his enemies, a Radical President has placed him on more Committees, and important ones, too, than most any other Democratic Senator. The city of Griffin and this Senatorial District have just reason to be proud of our Senator.—*Griffin Star.*

☞ General Meade returned sixteen thousand and eighty-nine negro voters in Florida. But the State census of last year gave only fifteen thousand male negroes, men and children, in the whole State. Meade has a great genius for husselling up negroes. He can make each one count three. There is not a particle of honor or honesty in him.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ The Thirty-ninth Congress appropriated $23,387,971 for the army for the year ending on the 30th of June last. At the late session of the Fortieth Congress, the sum of $14,775,140 08 was voted to supply the deficiencies for the period named. Besides this, $33,806,213 have been appropriated for that purpose during the present year. If the people can stand such robbery, they can stand anything.—*Louisville Journal.*

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13-dly

Democratic Rallies.

Democratic District Convention.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,
ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 21, 1868.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee, for the 5th Congressional District, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a convention of the Democratic party be held at Kingston, in Bartow county, on Wednesday, the 9th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the 41st Congress of the United States; and that the various counties of the District be requested to appoint Delegates to said Convention.

L. N. TRAMMELL,
J. F. ALEXANDER,
G. N. LESTER,
W. H. PRICKETT,
T. W. ALEXANDER,
Com.

Democratic papers in the District are requested to copy.

Campbell County.

A Free Barbecue, and a grand Ratification
Democratic Mass Meetings.

The Democratic State executive Committee have appointed the following mass meetings, viz: At Villa Rica, Carroll county, Sept. 3, 1868.

Candidates for electors and their alternates will please give attention to this notice.

Democratic papers please copy.

E. G CABANISS, Chairman.

Attention! De Kalb County, Democracy!

The Democracy of De Kalb county are invited to meet at Decatur on the first Tuesday in September, to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held at Kingston, in September, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress for the 7th Congressional District. Col. Jas. A. Waddell, Democratic candidate for Elector, will address the people on that day. Let every body come and hear him.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
Chair'n De Kalb Co. Dem. Ex. Com.
Aug. 23 1868.

DEMOCRATIC WARD CLUBS.

OFFICERS—TIMES and PLACES of MEETING.

First Ward.—J. G. Mitchell, President; B. F. Abbott, Secretary; John Thomas, C. C. Davis, M. C. Blanchard, T. L. Wells, H. J. McBride, F. E. Godfrey, Jas Osborne, W. D. Mitchell, Isaac Steinheimmer, Geo. Stewart, Thos. Scrutchins, Wm. Morris, D. W. Judson, E. T. Hunnicutt, M. Buice, W. R. Phillips, and W. M. Bray, Executive Committee. Meets Friday evenings at Morris' store on Peters street.

Second Ward.—William Rushton, President; L. C. Wells, R. P. Zimmerman, E. Buice, Vice Presidents; Jas. R. Franklin, Secretary; Dr. E. J. Roach, W. R. Jones, J. A. Adair, David Wallace, M. Krels, F. Kuhn, Wm. Woods, B. F. Moses, R. J. Massey, and O. H. Jones, Executive Committee. Meets Thursday evenings, over the Second Market.

Third Ward.—R. A. Crawford, President; J. G. Kelly, V. P. Sisson, F. D. Thurmand, J. A. Tuttle, C. M. Barry, F. Corrd, A. Conley, W. A. Grey, J. Bradfield, and Mark W. Johnson, Executive Committee. Meets Monday evenings, at the Fair Grounds School House.

Fourth Ward.—Marcus A. Bell, President; John Milledge, Reuben Arnold, J. H. McCaslin, Vice Presidents; C. A. King, Corresponding Secretary; W. R. Hanleiter, Recording Secretary; John R. Wallace, Treasurer; Wm. Gabbett, Thos. H. Williams, W. G. Newman, Henry Gullatt, Miles Turpin, Pat. Lynch, Sam B. Sherwood, W. P. Orme, H. Muhlenbrink, Evan P. Howell, James Toy, Eugene Luckie, Thos. W. J. Hill, Executive Committee. Meets Saturday evenings, at the Medical College.

Fifth Ward.—Columbus Pitts, President; R. F. Maddox, D. P. Hill, W. H. Hulsey, Gen. J. B. Gordon, T. M. Acton, A. L. Fowler, Vice Presidents; B. B. Crew, Secretary; E. H. Strong, Treasurer; Thos. W. Chandler, R. F. Maddox, Jas. E. Butler, W. H. Hulsey, H. Marshall, Executive Committee. Meets Tuesday evenings, at Fowler's Hall, on Marietta street.

Special Notices.

☞ ATTENTION AGRICULTURALISTS.—MARSHALL'S PATENT CONVERTIBLE PLOW, adapted for all operations of husbandry, will be exhibited on the open lot of Mr. Mercer, just beyond the junction of Marietta and Walton streets, Atlanta, on this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Let every one in favor of encouraging Southern enterprise and developing the capabilities of our soil, be present.

aug28-d1t

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 460.—The following were the drawn numbers August 27th, 1868:

18-61-44-63-15-65-78-20-76-60-23-8-9

aug.28d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ THE MANAGING PARTNER of the "City Express Company," being compelled to leave Atlanta, offers for sale his interest in the business, which is now well established, and is as profitable as any business in the city, to amount of capital invested. If not sold privately before Saturday, 29th inst., will sell at auction *on that day*, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Express Stables, on Rrooks street, 13 Hosres, 4 Carriages, 1 Phaeton, 2 Express Wagons, 1 Buggy, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, and various other articles.

COUSIN JOHN THRASHER,
aug.26d4t Auctioneer.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.

July 19 d

F. S. McDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport, marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices, relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug 27-d3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore exhisting under the name of F. Phinizy & Co., will expire by limitation on the 1st of September next.

Either Partner will be authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

FERDINAND PHINIZY,
C. H. PHINIZY,
J. M. BUBDELL,

July 1st, 1868.

I will continue the Warehouse and Commission business in all its branches at the old stand of F. Phinizy & Co., on Jackson street.

My facilities for the storage, sale and general management of Cotton, are ample, and I promise to all who entrust me with their business, the same promptness, and the same attention and fidelity to their interest, which characterized the firm of F. Phinizy & Co.

I will make liberal cash advances on consignments, and will also furnish Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies.

C. H. PHINIZY.

Augusta, Ga., July 1st, 1868.

In retiring from the Commission business, I take occasion to return my thanks to the friends who have favored me with their business during the last eighteen years, and request its continuance to my successor, C. H. Phinizy, whom I recomm nd as in every respect worthy of their patronage

FERDINAND PHINIZY.

aug. 27-d1m*

A Fine Gold Pen.

TAKEN from a person who probably did not know its use. A very fine Gold Pen. The loser can have the same by describing and paying charges, at the Guard-House.

T. C MURPHY,
Chief of Police.

aug28-3t

Private Boarding

CAN be had at

JOHN RODGERS',

On WHEAT STREET, near Calico House.

aug.26d1w

THEATRE.

DAVIS' HALL!

Lessee and Manager, - - - JOHN TEMPLETON.

The Favorite Resort.

Reappearance of the Favorite Artist,

MISS ALICE VANE!

And other Artistes this week.

New Attractions

Every night.

Gala Performances

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents.

aug23-d1w

North Georgia Property for Sale.

ATTENTION MERCHANTS!

I OFFER for sale my property at Villanow, Walker county, Ga. It consists of Store and Dwelling houses, Blacksmith Shop, &c., together with eighty acres wood land. It is 14 miles from Tunnel Hill, W. & A. R. R. Surrounding lands good, water excellent, society good, church and academy convenient. Price $2,000. Address:

JULIUS P. CLEMENT,
aug14 d1m Tunnel Hill, Ga.

A PRIZE

FOR EVERY ONE,

AT

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy

Boots, Shoes,
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Blacksmiths Aprons, and
Shoe-maker's Tools

of all kinds, in large or small quanties.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

aug28

MacGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT STEAM

Communication with Europe!

THE Georgia and Liverpool Line of first-class new Iron Clyde built Steamships composed of the:

"SAVANNAH".....(now building).
"SATILLA".....do
"WAVERLY".....Capt. BRYSON.
"LEITH".....Capt. BARNETSON.
"STERLING".....Capt. BLAIK.
"RIGA".....Capt. HUNTER.
"DON".....Capt. MANN.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah: 1st and 15th of each month, commencing on the 15th of November.

Through Freight taken to and from all parts of Great Britain, the Continent and the Southern States, and Through Bills of Lading given.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be dispatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Triette, Genova and Constadt whenever inducement offers.

Apply to W. M. TUNNO & CO.
In Liverpool to STODDARD BROTHERS.
And in Leith to DONALD R. MacGREGOR.
aug18-dawtm

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE in store and for sale,

FLOUR, Stillesboro' Mills, and
Folly Mills, both favorite brands.

Canvassed Hams,

50 Casks of Bacon clear sides,

30 Bbls Lard,

100 Cans prime Leaf Lard.

Bales Factory Thread,

Havana Cigars,
American Cigars,

500 Sacks prime white Corn,

20 Tons Reid's Phosphate,

10 Tons Patapsco Guano,

10 Tons pure Flour of Bone, &c., &c.

Orders solicited.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.

aug23

CORN.

2,000 BUSHELS CORN for sale cheap, in order to close consignment.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
30 hhds., tierces and barrels Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
50 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
800 bags Salt,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
30,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.

80 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.

A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Guano and Land Plaster.

100 TONS Chesapeake Guano,
8 tons Land Plaster.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.

LIME,

CEMENT, Plaster, Lumber and Lathes.
For sale by A. K. SEAGO.
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Ga.
Mrj. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH,
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimpaired. Will be sold on easy terms, by A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes, W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

July 23d, 1868. d3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE FALL TERM OF MY SCHOOL will be re-opened on

Monday, the 24th instat,

at junction of Whitehall and Forsyth streets.

The government of the School will be kind, uniform and decided.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical.

Rates of Tuition $5.00, per month, in advance.

aug23-d1w W. M. BRAY, A. M.

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

General Commission Merchant,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug19d

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after May 18th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 5.50 P. M., connecting with trains at Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, &c.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.23 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.50 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4. A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 7.15 A. M., Kingston 5.33 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.37 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.— A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

E. B WALKER.
aug16—d Master of Transportation.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug 16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS.

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK!

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,
Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.
aug18-d3m

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARRALSON,

Tobacco Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE on hand the following choice brands:

Mountain Rose, Magnolia of the South, Star Light Dew, Flora Temple, J. B. Gordon, Ben. Hill, General T. J. Jackson, H. P. Moore, Fruits and Flowers, Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Durham, Here's Yer Mule. Also a fine assortment of Segars, &c. aug18d1m&2m

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, August 27, 1868.

We have but little or nothing done in any branch of trade for past few days. Corn still continues to decline, with no demand, except in small retail way.

Stocks of Bacon good with light local trade and a slight decline in prices.

Lard—supply on hand small, with fair demand at full figures.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	$ 18½ @	19
Clear Ribbed Sides	18½ @	16¾
Plain Hams	17 @	18
Canvassed Hams	21 @	24
Shoulders	14½ @	15
LARD—		
In Barrels	@	21
In Kegs and Cans	22 @	
BEESWAX—		
Common	30 @	35
Choice Yellow	36 @	38
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.50 @	5.00
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel		1.15
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	5.00 @	5.25
Extra do do	5.50 @	5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00 @	6.25
Fancy do do	6.50 @	7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel	1.00 @	1.05
Mixed or Yellow	1.00 @	
Barley	2.00 @	2.25
Rye	1.40 @	1.50
Oats	60 @	70
Wheat, White	2.00 @	2.10
Red	1.80 @	1.90
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs	@	1.50
Timothy	1.40 @	1.50
SALT—		
Virginia	@	2.75
Liverpool	@	3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar	@	5¼
Pittsburg bar	@	6
Sheet Iron	10 @	12
Nail Rod	10 @	14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50 @	8.50
NAILS—		
4s to 6s	6.00 @	6.25
8s common	@	7.00
8s fine	@	8.00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½ @	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19 @	25
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00 @	2.10
Osnaburgs	18 @	21
4 4 Sheetings		17
⅞ shirtings		14
¾ Shirtings		13
Drills		17¾
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak, sole, per lb	@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	25 @	30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00 @	75 00
American calf skins per dozen	38 00 @	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	30.00 @	45.00
Harness leather per lb	40 @	50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55 @	60
New Orleans	85 @	95
Syrup per gallon	90 @	1.25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½ @	20
Clarified per lb	17 @	18½
New Orleans	14 @	17
Demerara	16½ @	17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	45 @	50
Adamantine	20 @	21
Tallow	@	15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs	@	8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25 @	6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon		
Carolina	13½ @	14
SOAP—		
Bar	6 @	15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel	@	26.00
No. 2 per barrel	@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel	@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels	@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels	@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels	@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts	@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts	@	3 50
No. 3 in kitts	@	3.25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10 @	12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano	@	90 00
Reid's Phosphate	@	50 00
Patapsco Guano	@	75 00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel	@	2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel	@	3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	50 @	60
Medium	70 @	75
Good medium	80 @	85
Fine	90 @	1.00
Choice

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 28, 1868.

To the Bar of Georgia—What shall We do with the Supreme Court.

From the Columbus Sun and Times.]

There is no profession, which, as a body, can exercise so much influence upon public opinion, either for good or evil, as the members of the legal profession.

There never was a time, or an occasion, in which that influence could be more beneficially exercised than now, if directed to the redress of the great wrong which this Radical Government is attempting to force upon the community. Its attempt to invest with Judicial honors, men who have neither the capacity to compound the laws wisely nor the integrity to administer them justly, should be rebuked. When the lamented Joseph Henry Lumpkin was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, associated with Nesbitt, Warner, Starnes, and Jenkins, that august tribunal commanded the respect and confidence of the people. It seemed the impersonation of justice and not its mere representative. The present Chief Justice seeks to cover up the infamy beneath the honored mantle of his gifted predecessor. One of his associates has no other claim to the position, than such as is founded on his active efforts to dishonor a State with whose interest and prosperity he has no sympathy either by birth or education. The legal lore and incorruptibility of the third cannot save the court from the just execration of the people!

The object of these men is not so much the salary as the honored position. They hope by their forced association with the bar to battle successfully against that social ostracism with which they are now branded.

It is in the power of the bar to defeat this last effort of disappointed ambition to lift itself from the depth into which it has descended.

Let the members of the bar refuse to submit the rights of their clients to this tribunal. Let them organize in every county of the State and agree upon three eminent and incorruptible lawyers who shall act as arbitrators or referees, to whom all cases shall be referred on bills of exception from the Superior Courts, and agree for their clients that such reference shall be final, and have the force and effect of descisions by the Supreme Court.

The same thing can be done in Judicial Districts, where the bar may not have confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the appointees, an arbitrator or referee could be agreed on in each District, and by taxing to each case an arbitrator's fee, to be paid by the party cast in the suit. Compensation for the referee could be provided in a manner that would not be burdensome to litigants.

By some such system as this the civil rights of the people could be protected from ignorance and corruption of the Judiciary, and the evils of the new jury system avoided.

I am ready to co-operate with the Bar of Georgia upon this or any other system by which the rights of litigants can be protected and the seal of condemnation fixed upon a Judiciary which, in every hour of its sitting will desecrate the throne of Justice.

It may cost the Bar some pecuniary sacrifice, but that should not weigh a feather in an honest endeavor to preserve the purity of the Judicial department.

I throw out this suggestion, hoping that it may result in the perfection of a system by which the object in view may be accomplished.

The inconvenience will be temporary. Let Democracy triumph in November! the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States be published and maintained, and the present incumbent of Judicial office will sink to the depths to which they would have dragged the Judicial ermine.

I shall commence my canvass to-morrow as Elector, and will urge these views upon the people. R. J. MOSES.

Illinois and Indiana.

The Radicals affect a ghastly grin when they read in Democratic estimates of the vote in October and November, Illinois and Indiana among the States sure to go Democratic. They have greater reason for trembling than for grinning. All the indications point to Democratic victories in both of those States. Signs of reaction disclosed themselves in Indiana in the fall elections of 1866. In 1864, Lincoln carried the State by a majority of 20,189, the total vote being 272 295. At the gubernatorial election that year Morton, Radical, carried the State by 20.844, the total vote being 283,285. In 1866, the soldiers having all got home, and the Radical policy beginning to be understood, the Democracy knocked down the Radical majority from 20.833 to 14,202, the total vote being 425.000—about the largest vote ever cast in the State. The increase in the Democratic vote was 24,198, while the increase in the Radical vote was only 17.517. There was no general election in Indiana in 1867; but the results of the various county and municipal elections showed that the reaction of 1866 was still in force. In every portion of the State the vote showed Democratic gains. Intelligence which we have received within a few days from gentlemen who have traversed the State recently in all directions, for the purpose of ascertaining the drift of political sentiment there, shows that the Democracy do not entertain the shadow of a doubt that they will carry the State by a handsome majority. They state that there is not a district of Indinia in which there are not hundreds of the Republican masses who, in 1866, voted the Radical ticket, who are now openly identified with the Democracy. It is those changes among the people, whom the leaders can no longer control, which are bringing up the Democratic party to a position of ascendancy and decided majority. The Tribune Almanac for 1868 notices the fact that the Democrats of Indiana "claim considerable gains" in the local elections of 1867, but dismisses the matter with the remark that the vote was light and had no "special significance." But there was a significance in those Democratic gains, and the Democrats then declared, in view of what they learned in those elections of the relative strength of parties, that they would sweep the State in 1868. They knew what they were talking about. The results this summer justify their strong confidence, for we are informed that there is not a Democratic club or organization in Indiana in which there are not enrolled Radicals who, in 1866, voted for Morton. Facts have already developed themselves in Julian's district, where the Radicals polled the largest majority in the State—6.228—that render it morally certain that the Democrats will carry that district at the approaching election. The Democrats gained 24,198 votes in 1866, or 6.681 more than the Radicals gained. The tide of reaction is immensely stronger now than then, and there is scarcely a shadow of a doubt that this year they will gain still more, and utterly wipe out the Radical majority of 1866.

In Illinois, while the elements of calculation are somewhat different, yet there are equally strong grounds for the assurance given by the Democracy there that they will carry the State. There was no general election in that State in 1867. The election for Supreme Judge in the Second Division, in June of that year, resulted in a way decidedly favorable to the Democracy. The Radicals of that Division made that judicial contest a fierce partisan one. They employed not only their home journals to fire up a furious party spirit, but they dragooned the Democrat of this city into publishing libelous attacks on the Democratic candidate. But the Democrats triumphed in a very handsome majority in a district the counties of which were carried by Logan by immense majorities in 1866. The various elections for county officers last fall resulted in Democratic gains in various portions of the State. The aggregate of Democratic majorities showed that the Democrats, had it been for a general ticket, would have carried the State. Information which we have from central and Southern portions of the State furnishes ground for the confident expectations that the sixteen electoral votes of Illinois will be cast for Seymour and Blair. As in Indiana, so in Illinois, the known changes among Radicals foot up largely. These changes are among the Germans in that State in large proportion. They have formed German Democratic Clubs in many counties, and in every neighborhood they are joining the Democracy. We are informed by a gentleman who knows what he is talking about that there is not a town on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, nor on the line of the Illinois Central, from Odin to Cairo, in which they are not Radicals of 1866 who are now openly for Seymour and Blair. It is so throughout the State. We do not see any reason to doubt that Indiana and Illinois are safe for the Democratic ticket.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Breakers Ahead----Prepare for Them.

We learn that a large organization of armed negroes has been discovered in the lower part of this county. A few nights since they were found drilling and receiving new muskets which were distributed from boxes like those in which the United States government pack and transport their small arms.

These may be a portion of the arms which the negro incendiary, Charley Jones, said, when arrested in Hancock a few days since, were furnished by Governor Bullock. It is a very serious matter and should receive the thoughtful consideration of our people.

We also learn that on Sunday last, when the disturbance occurred at Johnson's Beer Garden on the border of the city, more than *one hundred negroes*, armed mostly with *new U. S. Rifles*, collected in a very few minutes, ready and eager for a fray.

In other sections of the State the same system of drilling and arming of a portion of the blacks, seems to be in process of completion. An intelligent planter, writing to the Columbus Sun from Stewart county, says:

"Considerable apprehension is felt in this county, in regard to the conduct of the negroes. They are organized into military companies, are armed to a considerable extent, and drill regularly. Their colored speakers use very incendiary languages. Bullock has been informed of the facts."

We are reluctantly convinced, from these and similar demonstrations elsewhere in the State, that there is a serious danger of a general collision between the two races. The feeling of antagonism has not, we hope, so fully developed and matured as to be beyond the control of the leaders. To those we would make an appeal. The interests of all classes and of all conditions of our people demand peace and harmony. The good of society demands that every man, white and black, should use his influence to preserve order and secure peace. The black man is in most danger from violence and outbreaks. A war of races would soon destroy the negroes. Blood is thicker than water, and if the black man stirs up strife and excites bloodshed—instigated by a few infernal, diabolical carpet-baggers—he will bring down upon his race the full power of the entire white race both of the North and South. In the event that a conflict be precipitated upon us, we have no fear as to the ultimate result. In the progress of such a struggle, a few of the whites may be destroyed, but their fate would fix and seal the utter destruction of the whole negro population. We are anxious to avoid such a dreadful result. The whites will do nothing to precipitate so direful a calamity as a war of races would prove to be. The question of peace is one which is under the control of the Radical leaders. It is through their devilish machinations that the blacks are being seduced into the commission of the various disorders which have recently disgraced the State and excited the apprehensions of all good men. *Chronicle and Sentinel.*

The Churches in the South.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

In 1860, the Methodist Episcopal Church South had about 700.000 members, of whom 188.000 were colored. Besides, there were about 50.000 Southern Protestant Methodists. The Methodist Episcopal Church, the parent body, had only retained its congregation in Maryland and Delaware, with a few in Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas. In all the other States it had become extinct. But since the close of the war, the Methodist Church has become one of the leading and most numerous denominations in the Southern States. At the close of the year 1867, this church had the following conferences wholly within the bound of the late slave States: Alabama, 9.200 members; Georgia, 10.613; Holston, 24.720; Mississippi, 8.800; South Carolina, 9.668; Tennessee, 6.016; Texas, 1.584; Virginia and North Carolina, 671; Arkansas and Missouri, 20.416; Baltimore, 15.768; Kentucky, 12.997; Western Virginia, 26.783; Washington, 17.473. Together these conferences had a membership of about 165.000 persons. Adding to this the congregrations of such annual conferences as lie on the border, it has a membership of not less than 180.000—a gain of about 100,000 since 1860. The increase of the two African organizations is still greater. In 1860 the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church together reported a membership of about 26.000; in 1868 they numbered upwards of 350.000.—The gain of the two last named bodies is exclusively among the colored population, while the Methodist Episcopal Church has gained both among the whites and colored people. The increase of the two African churches exceeds by far the entire colored membership of the Southern Methodist Church. The two African churches greatly desire a Union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and negotiations for that purpose have been officially opened.—Whenever they prove successful, the Methodist Episcopal Church will have in the late slave States a membership of not less than 500.000, with a fair prospect of becoming, in point of numbers, the leading denomihation in these States.

The Baptists, also, since the end of the war, have been engaged in the work of domestic missions. The Free Mission Baptist Society, the American Home Missionary Society and the Publication Society have sent numerous missionaries among the freedmen to establish schools and churches. A large number of colored Baptists have connected themselves with the Consolidated Missionary Association. This is an organization of colored men, which has placed itself in connection with the Northern societies, and in particular with the Free Mission Society. The latter has likewise organized several associations of Baptist churches in the South. In Louisiana the association numbers sixty churches and counts up an aggregate membership of 6.779.

The Presbyterians have likewise made progress in reorganizing their missionary work in the South. The New School Assembly has three presbyteries in Tennessee; the Old School Assembly has presbyteries in North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, and in one or two other States of the far South. The United Presbyterians have a presbytery in Tennessee. These three bodies, it is stated, are conducting missionary work among the freedmen with great zeal.

The Congregationalists before the war only had a single church in the late Rebel States, the one at Charleston. The "National Council" of Congregational churches, held two years ago, however recommended the American Missionary Association as an organ through which the denominations might reach the freedmen. This association has since labored with great zeal for the education of the colored people. According to a recent report in the monthly magazine of the association, ten Congregational churches have been established and the first Southern Association of Congregational ministers has been formed.

☞ The Thirty-ninth Congress appropriated $23,387,971 for the army for the year ending on the 30th of June last. At the late session of the Fortieth Congress, the sum of $14,775,140 06 was voted to supply the deficiencies for the period named. Besides this, $33,806,213 have been appropriated for that purpose during the present year. If the people can stand such robbery, they can stand anything.—*Louisville Journal.*

CITY DRUG STORE,

W. C. LAWSHE.

THE FAMOUS OLD STAND ON *NORCROSS CORNER*

In Full Blast!

HAVING purchased the entire Drug interest of B. G. Kelly, I am now prepared to furnish, at the

BOTTOM NOTCH,

AND AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

any article to be found in a

First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils of every description, Putty, Window Glass, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps and Toilet Articles, Alcohol, Paints, Brushes and Dyestuffs,

On hand and constantly arriving from the

Most Renowned Laboratories

in the World.

MEDICINES WARRANTED

Pure and Unadulterated.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded NIGHT and DAY

by a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutists.

SODA WATER

COLD enough to FREEZE an ICEBERG.

W. C. LAWSHE,

aug14-d Cor. Whitehall and Marietta.

CAPITOL DRUG STORE.

PROPHITT'S

REMEDIES.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs,

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of everything usually found in a first class Drug store.

Also sole Agent for Dr. O. S. Prophitt's celebrated Family Medicines, to-wit:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions etc., so common among our people. Earache Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Proprictor of Capitol Drug Store,
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,
aug13-d2m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;
25 Barrels Fine Copperas;
1 Car Load Coal Oil;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;
10 Casks Linseed Oil;
50 Gross Wine Bottles;
5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;
5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;
200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;
50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;
50 Pounds Opium;
50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,

Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,

aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. B. LAMPKIN, Forsyth.

SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,

COTTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool.

aug11-d3m

First Baptist Church.

A Fair commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited.

Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies, &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga. E. HULBERT,

July 17, 1867. Sup't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga., July 18 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare. N. J KIMBALL,
General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B. FOND, Proprie'or National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.

aug8

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale on liberal terms for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

june16-d3m

D. P. ELLIS. ROSWELL ELLIS.

D. P. & R. ELLIS,

AUCTIONEERS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

GIVE prompt attention to the sale of MERCHANDISE, REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, RAILROAD and OTHER STOCKS either at private or public sale. Agents for the sale of

Manufactured Tobacco.

They give strict personal attention to the sale of BACON, LARD, FLOUR and all other Produce.

aug16-d1m

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Line.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. jel6-d3m

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-4 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns,

For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr10— Peachtree street,
Atlanta, Ga.

"THE UNION RESTORED!"

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL.....STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmaceutist.

aug4

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash.*

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,

July21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive, and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $63.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $315.50, his policy will be good for $1,315.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bobt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey 22, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M. D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

June16—d1aw3m J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
Southern Department.

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings.

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SOUTHS BLADES AND CHADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.

mar27—1y

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next do to the United States Hotel. apr1—dly

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

june16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 6th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER,
June4-d3m General Ticket Agent.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS FOR

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN.
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Family Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Morgan's Capital Family Flour—none better,
300 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
90 barrels Florida and Southern Cane Syrup—a beautiful and delicious article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses Syrup,
70 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels Bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 neste Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Alspice,
200 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virginia Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree Street.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. A. S. JOHNSON.

RUST, JOHNSON & Co.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly an assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine our stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

E. E. EARNEST

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street.....Atlanta, Ga.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. jul15-d3m

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planter friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a co-partnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. B. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
June 17—d4m JNO. S. HARRIS.

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all of which and all chronic diseases originating in an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
Jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice.

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Power

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

june19-d3m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & Co.

Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES,

Of all descriptions.

No. 4 Liberty street.....Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS; also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Cross Cut Saws; also, Turning and Pattern Saws, &c.

We also continue the manufacture of the well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and warranted to be equal in quality to the best.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest figures.